

a' --In a further aspect of the invention, the luminaire is provided in the form of a direct/indirect luminaire having a housing with both uplight and downlight openings. The brightness reduction cover element, which again is positioned below and in proximity to the bottom surface portion of the active light source, permits an observable source of reduced brightness to be exposed through the housing's downlight opening while permitting the uplight portion of the luminaire to be governed by the high lumen output from the top surface portion of the smaller active light source. While the invention has particular applicability in this luminaire type, it could also be used in a purely direct luminaire where the high lumen output from the top surface portion of the active light source is redirected by internal optical components of the luminaire through the downlight opening of the luminaire housing.

In still another aspect of the invention, the brightness reduction cover element is replaceably held in its operative position within the luminaire such that cover elements can readily be exchanged to permit modification of the luminaire's brightness and/or color characteristics to meet particular lighting design and application needs.--

✓ Please replace the two consecutive paragraphs beginning at page 9, line 5 and continuing onto page 10, with the following rewritten paragraphs:

As --As best illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, the housing 13 of luminaire 11 has both a bottom downlight opening 27 and a top uplight opening 29 for producing, respectively, the downlight and uplight components of the luminaire's polar light distribution pattern. A conventional parabolic baffle structure 31 is placed in the downlight opening. This baffle structure has a cellular construction consisting of transverse, uniformly spaced parabolic baffle elements 33 connected between reflective side rails 35. The side rails and baffles all have curved "parabolic" specular reflective surfaces of a standard optical design to work with conventional lamp sizes, such as the T8 or T12 lamps. As hereinafter described, rather than seeing the active light source 17, the reflective surfaces of the baffle structure will see and provide shielding for a mock lamp having lower surface brightness than the active source; specifically, they will reflect the mock source light away from high viewing angles to prevent an image of the mock source and its associated brightness, albeit lower brightness, from being reflected back to the observer at normal viewing positions. Such shielding is necessary to meet brightness control standards in certain applications such as the ANSI RP-1 standard for direct lighting in VDT environments.

Specifically, as viewed through the downlight opening 27 and as seen by the baffle structure, a mock light source is provided by a passive brightness reduction cover element in the form of an elongated arcuate diffuser cover strip 37 having ends

Ad 37a and 37b, which is operatively positioned in the housing below and in close proximity to lamp 17. The diffuser cover strip is replaceably held in its operative position below lamp 17 by opposed retainer brackets 39 secured to the center of the luminaire's socket straps 21 by suitable screw fasteners 41 (see FIG. 3). It can be seen that when the diffuser cover strip is operatively held in retaining brackets 39 at its ends 37a and 37b it is further supported along the top edges 43 of the transverse baffle elements of the luminaire's baffle structure 31.--

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✓ Please replace the two consecutive paragraphs beginning at page 16, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraphs:

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Q3 --FIGS. 7 and 8 show still further possible embodiments of the brightness reduction cover element of the invention. In FIG. 7, a trough-shaped rather than arcuate diffuser cover strip 91 is positioned below the luminaire's lamp 17 such that the vertical side walls 95 of the cover strip extend upwardly to a position that intercepts light emitted from the bottom surface portion 101 of the lamp up to a suitable cutoff "A" which prevents exposure of the lamp through the luminaire's downlight opening. In this embodiment, the luminous square diffuser strip will simulate a square lamp in the down light opening.

FIG. 8 shows an embodiment wherein the brightness reduction cover element is provided in the form of arcuate metal strip 97 having perforations 99 through